

JOS. E. ROBINSON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE ARGUS seeks to be a reliable paper for the people and the family Democratic, and bearing to discuss no issue wherein the people's rights are at stake.

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GOLDSBORO, N. C., SEPT. 29, 1892.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

FOR PRESIDENT:

GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

A. E. STEVENSON, of Illinois.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKETS.

FOR GOVERNOR: ELIAS CARR, of Edgecombe.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:

R. A. DOUGHTON, of Alleghany.

For Secretary of State: OCTAVIUS COKE, of Wake.

For Treasurer: DONALD W. BAIN, of Wake.

For Auditor: R. M. FURMAN, of Buncombe.

For Superintendent Public Instruction: J. C. SCARBOROUGH, of Johnston.

For Attorney-General: FRANK L. OSBORNE, of Mecklenburg.

For Judge of the Twelfth District: GEORGE A. SHUFORD.

For electors at large: CHARLES B. AYCOCK, ROBERT B. GLENN.

For Congress, Second District, F. A. WOODARD, of Wilson.

THE TARIFF AND THE FARMER.

A Pennsylvania Democrat writes the Louisville Courier-Journal for information upon the following points:

"1. How does the tariff affect the grain farmers as compared with the cotton growers?"

"2. How are tariff rebates regulated?"

"3. What articles of trade, either produced on the farm or manufactured, can be sold in the English market cheaper than in the American market? I mean American goods."

To these interrogations the Courier-Journal makes full and unrefutable reply as follows:

1. The tariff affects grain farmers and cotton growers alike in this, that it robs both. It is true that there is a tariff on corn, wheat and oats, on the pretense of protecting them; but they need no protection, because they are exported in large quantities and sold in competition with the grain of all other countries.

Whenever a commodity can be exported in quantities, it is, because it is produced more cheaply here than it is abroad. In the last fiscal year we exported 157,000,000 bushels of wheat, worth \$161,000,000 besides 15,000,000 barrels of flour, worth \$55,000,000; also 75,000,000 bushels of corn, worth \$41,000,000; and nearly three billion pounds of cotton, worth \$258,000,000. We were enabled to do this because these commodities were cheaper in the United States than in the countries to which they were sent;

the price abroad, less freight, commission and other charge, being the price realized for them here. It is nonsense to talk of protecting cheap goods against those that are dearer; by the natural laws of trade commodities seek the markets where prices are best. Cotton is on the free list, while wheat is nominally protected by a duty of twenty-five cents a bushel; but cotton is as effectually protected by its cheapness as wheat, and neither is protected by the tariff.

Where the robbery comes in is in the tax on the good which farmers receive for their grain and cotton. We sent abroad last year, in round numbers, \$800,000,000 worth of the products of agriculture of all kinds. What did we get in return? Did we get our pay in gold? No; we exported more gold and silver than we imported. We had to take foreign merchandise in exchange, and on all dutiable goods the tariff exacted a duty of nearly 50 per cent. Thus, of the \$161,000,000 worth of wheat exported, the farmers, if paid in dutiable goods, would get back only about \$110,000,000 worth, the remainder being necessary to pay the duties. It is true that all imports are not dutiable; but it is also true that the farmers pay to domestic manufacturers much higher prices for goods obtained from them than similar goods would cost abroad; so that a reduction of one-third from the purchasing power of our agricultural exports does not by any means represent the exaction which the tariff makes of the farmers.

2. When imported material is used in the manufacture of an article, 99 per cent. of the duties paid on such material is refunded when the article is exported.

3. Many agricultural implements, sewing machines, and many other articles, are sold abroad at lower prices than at home. This has been denied, but it has been proved beyond question; and some protectionists admit and defend it as entirely proper. The rebate of duties on imported material contributes to render this possible; but it also happens in the case of articles on which no rebate is paid, because high tariffs enable the manufacturer to exact excessive profits at home, while abroad, where the tariff gives him no advantage, he is compelled to take a reasonable profit.

Why Weaver Retires.

The following editorial on this subject appeared in the Atlanta Constitution of last Sunday:

"General Weaver has retired from the campaign in Georgia, leaving several dates to be filled, and disappointing large numbers of Democrats who are anxious to exhibit their enthusiasm. The excuse which General Weaver gives for refusing to visit the points where he has been advertised to speak is plausible enough under the circumstances, but it is far from being the true one.

The real trouble with General Weaver, and the true reason why he has canceled his engagement, to Georgia and other Southern States is that he has been made a victim of a gross deception. We do not know who is responsible for this, but it is unquestionably the fact that General Weaver came to Georgia firmly believing that the woods were fairly swarming with third party people, and that all that was necessary to get them in shape for sweeping the State was a few resounding stamp orations.

But what are the facts? In Ware county, of which Waycross is the capital there are not more than twenty-five third party men—certainly not enough to give General Weaver a sympathetic audience. Yet he was advertised to speak at Waycross by the third party managers, and did speak there. He spoke at Albany, and yet there are not half a dozen third party voters in Dougherty county. There is, proportionately, the same state of affairs wherever General Weaver has appeared in Georgia. It is true, there have been some very disagreeable examples of hoodlumism at some of the meetings, and for these there is no excuse whatever;

but the main trouble—the central difficulty—has been the fact that the audiences General Weaver has been compelled to face were not only unsympathetic but overwhelming antagonistic, and no public speaker or candidate for office can go through such an experience with any degree of comfort or satisfaction.

We have no doubt that word went forth to General Weaver from Georgia that the Third party was strong and vigorous here, and that all it needed here to emphasize its vitality was a little coaching here and there from its Presidential candidate. General Weaver's retirement shows that his eyes are open to the true situation. The bottom had fell out of the third party movement before he responded to the call of the third party leaders here. Whether these leaders have deceived themselves, or whether they really understood the situation in Georgia, we will not pretend to say, but we do know that their presidential candidate has no longer any doubt about it. Whatever criticism he has to make should fall on the leaders who have entrapped him into making a barren and an unnecessary campaign in a quarter where the third party had no strength at all.

One of the characteristics of the people of Georgia is the conservatism that is the result of common sense. This characteristic shows itself in a thousand different directions, in their enterprises, in their society, literature—which is peculiarly and distinctly their own—and in their politics. In common with the people of the whole country they have suffered from the disastrous results of Republican class legislation, but nothing could be more foolish or futile than the idea that they will turn on themselves, their wives and their children and on their best interests, merely because they have been unable to secure the repeal of the vicious laws enacted by the Republicans.

The farmers of Georgia have done a good deal of grumbling and the Constitution has helped them to do it, but the idea of dividing the Democracy and perpetuating the party that has oppressed them never entered their minds. The consequence is that the moment they understood what the third party really meant, the bottom fell completely out of the movement."

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District Agent by the World's Fair Transportation Company, of Geneva, N. Y., I am now prepared to make contracts with all persons who intend leaving this city or section next year to attend the great Exposition. Don't fail to make a contract now and by paying in a small amount each month until the time of the Exposition you will be certain that when you are ready to start your expenses are all paid.

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We will furnish you with a first-class, round-trip ticket—Six tickets of admission to the Exposition grounds, Six days' board at a first class Hotel. If the Hotel you are assigned to does not prove satisfactory, then you will be allowed \$3.00 per day, with the privilege of choosing your own Hotel. We also furnish you with six tickets to the best Chicago theatres; furthermore,

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

In the sum of \$1,000, in case of death, by accident. All this to be furnished any time between now and September, 1892.

I am also agent for the celebrated Brown Cotton Gin, the best on the market. Don't fail to see me

GEO. D. MILLER, Goldsboro, N. C.

Land Sale.

Ingram F. Grantham vs. Jno. C. Rhodes, et al. Pursuant to an order of the Superior court of Wayne county in the above entitled action, made September 28, 1892, I will sell for cash on the premises, on Monday, October 31, 1892, at public auction, at 12 o'clock m., the land described in the pleadings in said action, being the lands of the late Sarah E. Rhodes, deceased, near Dudley, in said county, adjoining the lands of Drucilla and Louisa Rhodes, on which said deceased resided, containing about 37 acres.

INGRAM F. GRANTHAM, Ad. Ex.

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In order to make more convenient and economical use of the vessels now employed in the North Carolina service, and thus to

Better Serve the Interests of Shippers,

the Clyde Line and Old Dominion Steamship Company have concluded to merge their respective lines between Newbern, N. C., and Norfolk, Va., into one line, thus giving passengers and truck shippers three trips each week between Newbern and Norfolk via Washington.

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Order all goods, care of N. N. & W. Direct Line, Norfolk, Va.

S. H. GRAY, Agent, New Bern, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED.

One hundred dozen of the latest styles Men's Neck Wear worth 50 and 75 cts., which we will close out for the next 30 days for 30 cts.

S. H. & CO. C. KEHN & CO.

NOTICE.

The Einstein Clothing Co. will hereafter act as agent for the Wilmington Steam Laundry. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. I have recently engaged a new foreman and shall endeavor to have the work done satisfactorily in every respect.

W. F. WORTH, Prop'r.

I Will Pay

THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR

Rags and Old Iron;

ALSO HAVE ON HAND A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY GROCERIES AT MY

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Bring your old rags and iron to, and buy your groceries from

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Office Day, Tuesday Morning

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All the popular Barbers of the city are now employed in his establishment, professional and courteous, as follows:

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